Connecting via Winsock to STN

Welcome to STN International! Enter x:x

LOGINID:ssptamxg1614

PASSWORD:
TERMINAL (ENTER 1, 2, 3, OR ?):2

* * * * * * * * * * Welcome to STN International * * * * * * * * * *

NEWS	1		Web Page URLs for STN Seminar Schedule - N. America
NEWS	2		"Ask CAS" for self-help around the clock
NEWS	3	DEC 23	New IPC8 SEARCH, DISPLAY, and SELECT fields in USPATFULL/ USPAT2
NEWS	4	JAN 13	IPC 8 searching in IFIPAT, IFIUDB, and IFICDB
NEWS	5	JAN 13	New IPC 8 SEARCH, DISPLAY, and SELECT enhancements added to INPADOC
NEWS	6	JAN 17	Pre-1988 INPI data added to MARPAT
NEWS	7	JAN 17	IPC 8 in the WPI family of databases including WPIFV
NEWS	8	JAN 30	Saved answer limit increased
NEWS	9	FEB 21	STN AnaVist, Version 1.1, lets you share your STN AnaVist visualization results
NEWS	10	FEB 22	The IPC thesaurus added to additional patent databases on STN
NEWS	11	FEB 22	Updates in EPFULL; IPC 8 enhancements added
NEWS	12	FEB 27	New STN AnaVist pricing effective March 1, 2006
NEWS	13	FEB 28	MEDLINE/LMEDLINE reload improves functionality
NEWS	14	FEB 28	TOXCENTER reloaded with enhancements
NEWS	15	FEB 28	REGISTRY/ZREGISTRY enhanced with more experimental spectral property data
NEWS	16	MAR 01	INSPEC reloaded and enhanced
NEWS	17	MAR 03	Updates in PATDPA; addition of IPC 8 data without attributes
NEWS	18	MAR 08	X.25 communication option no longer available after June 2006
NEWS	19	MAR 22	EMBASE is now updated on a daily basis
NEWS	20	APR 03	New IPC 8 fields and IPC thesaurus added to PATDPAFULL
NEWS	21	APR 03	Bibliographic data updates resume; new IPC 8 fields and IPC thesaurus added in PCTFULL
NEWS	22	APR 04	STN AnaVist $500 visualization usage credit offered

NEWS EXPRESS FEBRUARY 15 CURRENT VERSION FOR WINDOWS IS V8.01a,
CURRENT MACINTOSH VERSION IS V6.0c(ENG) AND V6.0Jc(JP),
AND CURRENT DISCOVER FILE IS DATED 19 DECEMBER 2005.
V8.0 AND V8.01 USERS CAN OBTAIN THE UPGRADE TO V8.01a AT
http://download.cas.org/express/v8.0-Discover/

NEWS HOURS STN Operating Hours Plus Help Desk Availability
NEWS LOGIN Welcome Banner and News Items

Enter NEWS followed by the item number or name to see news on that specific topic.

All use of STN is subject to the provisions of the STN Customer agreement. Please note that this agreement limits use to scientific research. Use for software development or design or implementation of commercial gateways or other similar uses is prohibited and may result in loss of user privileges and other penalties.

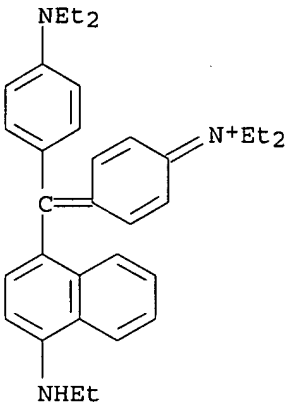
* * * * * * * * * * * * * * STN Columbus * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *

FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 07:07:12 ON 11 APR 2006

```
=> file caplus
COST IN U.S. DOLLARS                                    SINCE FILE      TOTAL
                                                           ENTRY    SESSION
FULL ESTIMATED COST                                         0.21       0.21

FILE 'CAPLUS' ENTERED AT 07:07:20 ON 11 APR 2006
USE IS SUBJECT TO THE TERMS OF YOUR STN CUSTOMER AGREEMENT.
PLEASE SEE "HELP USAGETERMS" FOR DETAILS.
COPYRIGHT (C) 2006 AMERICAN CHEMICAL SOCIETY (ACS)


Copyright of the articles to which records in this database refer is
held by the publishers listed in the PUBLISHER (PB) field (available
for records published or updated in Chemical Abstracts after December
26, 1996), unless otherwise indicated in the original publications.
The CA Lexicon is the copyrighted intellectual property of the
American Chemical Society and is provided to assist you in searching
databases on STN.  Any dissemination, distribution, copying, or storing
of this information, without the prior written consent of CAS, is
strictly prohibited.

FILE COVERS 1907 - 11 Apr 2006  VOL 144 ISS 16
FILE LAST UPDATED: 10 Apr 2006  (20060410/ED)

Effective October 17, 2005, revised CAS Information Use Policies apply.
They are available for your review at:

http://www.cas.org/infopolicy.html

=> s us 2004-0175368/pn
L1            1 US 2004-0175368/PN
                (US2004175368/PN)

=> sel rn
E1 THROUGH E4 ASSIGNED

=> file reg
COST IN U.S. DOLLARS                                    SINCE FILE      TOTAL
                                                           ENTRY    SESSION
FULL ESTIMATED COST                                         2.49       2.70

FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 07:07:42 ON 11 APR 2006
USE IS SUBJECT TO THE TERMS OF YOUR STN CUSTOMER AGREEMENT.
PLEASE SEE "HELP USAGETERMS" FOR DETAILS.
COPYRIGHT (C) 2006 American Chemical Society (ACS)

Property values tagged with IC are from the ZIC/VINITI data file
provided by InfoChem.

STRUCTURE FILE UPDATES:     9 APR 2006  HIGHEST RN 879846-78-3
DICTIONARY FILE UPDATES:    9 APR 2006  HIGHEST RN 879846-78-3

New CAS Information Use Policies, enter HELP USAGETERMS for details.

TSCA INFORMATION NOW CURRENT THROUGH January 6, 2006

  Please note that search-term pricing does apply when
  conducting SmartSELECT searches.

*************************************************************
*                                                           *
* The CA roles and document type information have been removed from *
* the IDE default display format and the ED field has been added,   *
* effective March 20, 2005.  A new display format, IDERL, is now    *
```

```
* available and contains the CA role and document type information. *
*                                                                   *
*********************************************************************

Structure search iteration limits have been increased.  See HELP SLIMITS
for details.

REGISTRY includes numerically searchable data for experimental and
predicted properties as well as tags indicating availability of
experimental property data in the original document.  For information
on property searching in REGISTRY, refer to:

http://www.cas.org/ONLINE/UG/regprops.html

=> s e1-e4
             1 2185-86-6/BI
               (2185-86-6/RN)
             1 2390-59-2/BI
               (2390-59-2/RN)
             1 2390-60-5/BI
               (2390-60-5/RN)
             1 548-62-9/BI
               (548-62-9/RN)
L2           4 (2185-86-6/BI OR 2390-59-2/BI OR 2390-60-5/BI OR 548-62-9/BI)

=> d 1-4

L2   ANSWER 1 OF 4  REGISTRY  COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
RN   2390-60-5  REGISTRY
ED   Entered STN:  16 Nov 1984
CN   Ethanaminium, N-[4-[[4-(diethylamino)phenyl][4-(ethylamino)-1-
     naphthalenyl]methylene]-2,5-cyclohexadien-1-ylidene]-N-ethyl-, chloride
     (9CI)  (CA INDEX NAME)
OTHER CA INDEX NAMES:
CN   C.I. Basic Blue 7 (7CI, 8CI)
CN   Victoria Pure Blue BO (6CI)
OTHER NAMES:
CN   Aizen Victoria Blue BO
CN   Aizen Victoria Pure Blue BOH
CN   Basic Blue 7
CN   Basic Brilliant Blue BO
CN   Basonyl Blue 636
CN   Brilliant Victoria Blue RB
CN   Brilliant Victoria Blue RS
CN   C.I. 42595
CN   Calcozine Pure Blue BO
CN   Eljon Blue Toner
CN   Hidaco Victoria Blue BGO
CN   Mitsui Victoria Pure Blue BO
CN   No. 3772 Forthbrite Blue B
CN   Sicilian Blue X 2758
CN   Silosuper Blue B
CN   Vali Fast Blue 1603
CN   Victoria Blue BO
CN   Victoria Blue BOH
CN   Victoria Blue BON 110
CN   Victoria Blue FBO
CN   Victoria Blue, Green Shade
CN   Victoria Pure Blue BGO
CN   Victoria Pure Blue BO CI 42595
CN   Victoria Pure Blue BOC
CN   Victoria Pure Blue BOD
CN   Victoria Pure Blue BOH
CN   Victoria Pure Blue BON
CN   Victoria Pure Blue BOP
```

CN Victoria Pure Blue FBO
CN Victoria Pure Blue RB
CN Victoria Pure Ink Blue BO
CN Victoria Pure Lake Blue
CN Victoria Pure Lake Blue BO
DR 54066-28-3, 57657-49-5, 51938-69-3, 72175-85-0, 213762-89-1
MF C33 H40 N3 . Cl
CI COM
LC STN Files: BIOSIS, CA, CAOLD, CAPLUS, CHEMCATS, CHEMLIST, CSCHEM, DDFU, DRUGU, IFICDB, IFIPAT, IFIUDB, MEDLINE, SPECINFO, TOXCENTER, USPAT2, USPATFULL
Other Sources: DSL**, EINECS**, TSCA**
(**Enter CHEMLIST File for up-to-date regulatory information)
CRN (36396-19-7)



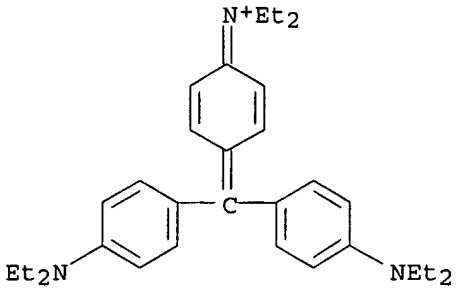
● Cl⁻

PROPERTY DATA AVAILABLE IN THE 'PROP' FORMAT

444 REFERENCES IN FILE CA (1907 TO DATE)
12 REFERENCES TO NON-SPECIFIC DERIVATIVES IN FILE CA
445 REFERENCES IN FILE CAPLUS (1907 TO DATE)
11 REFERENCES IN FILE CAOLD (PRIOR TO 1967)

L2 ANSWER 2 OF 4 REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
RN **2390-59-2** REGISTRY
ED Entered STN: 16 Nov 1984
CN Ethanaminium, N-[4-[bis[4-(diethylamino)phenyl]methylene]-2,5-cyclohexadien-1-ylidene]-N-ethyl-, chloride (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)
OTHER CA INDEX NAMES:
CN C.I. Basic Violet 4 (7CI, 8CI)
CN Ethyl violet (6CI)
OTHER NAMES:
CN Basic Violet 4
CN C.I. 42600
CN Ethyl crystal violet
CN Ethyl Violet AX
CN Ethyl Violet GGA
CN Lowacryl Violet 4
CN Shikiso Acid Brilliant Blue 6B
CN Tris(p-(diethylamino)phenyl)methylium chloride
MF C31 H42 N3 . Cl
CI COM
LC STN Files: AGRICOLA, ANABSTR, BEILSTEIN*, BIOSIS, CA, CAOLD, CAPLUS,

CHEMCATS, CHEMLIST, CIN, CSCHEM, DDFU, DRUGU, IFICDB, IFIPAT, IFIUDB,
MSDS-OHS, NIOSHTIC, PIRA, RTECS*, TOXCENTER, USPAT2, USPATFULL
(*File contains numerically searchable property data)
Other Sources: DSL**, EINECS**, TSCA**
(**Enter CHEMLIST File for up-to-date regulatory information)
CRN (47743-68-0)

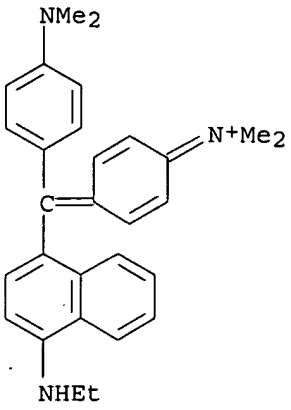


● Cl⁻

PROPERTY DATA AVAILABLE IN THE 'PROP' FORMAT

503 REFERENCES IN FILE CA (1907 TO DATE)
16 REFERENCES TO NON-SPECIFIC DERIVATIVES IN FILE CA
503 REFERENCES IN FILE CAPLUS (1907 TO DATE)
27 REFERENCES IN FILE CAOLD (PRIOR TO 1967)

L2 ANSWER 3 OF 4 REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
RN **2185-86-6** REGISTRY
ED Entered STN: 16 Nov 1984
CN Methanaminium, N-[4-[[4-(dimethylamino)phenyl][4-(ethylamino)-1-naphthalenyl]methylene]-2,5-cyclohexadien-1-ylidene]-N-methyl-, chloride (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)
OTHER CA INDEX NAMES:
CN C.I. Basic Blue 11 (7CI, 8CI)
CN Victoria Blue R (6CI)
OTHER NAMES:
CN Aizen Victoria Blue BOH
CN Basic Blue 11
CN Basic Blue K
CN C.I. 44040
CN Hidaco Victoria Blue R
CN Victoria Blue RS
CN Victoria Lake Blue R
MF C29 H32 N3 . Cl
CI COM
LC STN Files: BIOSIS, CA, CAOLD, CAPLUS, CASREACT, CHEMCATS, CHEMLIST, CSCHEM, DDFU, DRUGU, IFICDB, IFIPAT, IFIUDB, MEDLINE, RTECS*, SPECINFO, TOXCENTER, USPAT2, USPATFULL
(*File contains numerically searchable property data)
Other Sources: EINECS**, NDSL**, TSCA**
(**Enter CHEMLIST File for up-to-date regulatory information)
CRN (47700-00-5)



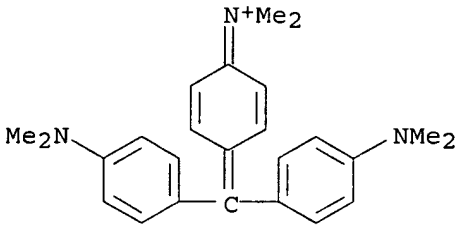
● Cl⁻

PROPERTY DATA AVAILABLE IN THE 'PROP' FORMAT

132 REFERENCES IN FILE CA (1907 TO DATE)
4 REFERENCES TO NON-SPECIFIC DERIVATIVES IN FILE CA
132 REFERENCES IN FILE CAPLUS (1907 TO DATE)
6 REFERENCES IN FILE CAOLD (PRIOR TO 1967)

L2 ANSWER 4 OF 4 REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
RN **548-62-9** REGISTRY
ED Entered STN: 16 Nov 1984
CN Methanaminium, N-[4-[bis[4-(dimethylamino)phenyl]methylene]-2,5-cyclohexadien-1-ylidene]-N-methyl-, chloride (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)
OTHER CA INDEX NAMES:
CN C.I. Basic Violet 3 (6CI, 8CI)
OTHER NAMES:
CN 12416 Violet
CN Adergon
CN Aizen Crystal Violet
CN Aizen Crystal Violet Extra Pure
CN Aniline violet
CN Aniline violet pyoktanine
CN Atmonil
CN Avermin
CN Axuris
CN Badil
CN Basic Violet 3
CN Basic Violet BN
CN Basonyl Violet 610
CN C.I. 42555
CN Calcozine Violet 6BN
CN Calcozine Violet C
CN crystal violet
CN Crystal violet
CN Crystal Violet 10B
CN Crystal Violet 5BO
CN Crystal Violet 6B
CN Crystal Violet 6BO
CN Crystal Violet AO
CN Crystal Violet AON
CN Crystal Violet BP
CN Crystal Violet BPC
CN Crystal Violet chloride
CN Crystal Violet Extra Pure

CN Crystal Violet Extra Pure APN
CN Crystal Violet Extra Pure APNX
CN Crystal Violet FN
CN Crystal Violet HL 2
CN Crystal Violet O
CN Crystal Violet Pure DSC
CN Crystal Violet Pure DSC Brilliant
CN Crystal Violet SS
CN Crystal Violet Technical
CN Crystal Violet USP
CN Gentersal
CN Gentian violet
CN Gentian Violet B
CN Gentiaverm
CN Genticid
CN Gentioletten
CN Hecto Violet R
CN Hectograph Violet SR
CN Hexamethyl violet
CN Hexamethyl-p-rosaniline chloride
CN Hexamethylpararosaniline chloride
ADDITIONAL NAMES NOT AVAILABLE IN THIS FORMAT - Use FCN, FIDE, or ALL for DISPLAY
DR 7077-31-8, 23355-47-7
MF C25 H30 N3 . Cl
CI COM
LC STN Files: ADISNEWS, AGRICOLA, ANABSTR, AQUIRE, BEILSTEIN*, BIOSIS, BIOTECHNO, CA, CABA, CAOLD, CAPLUS, CASREACT, CBNB, CHEMCATS, CHEMLIST, CIN, CSCHEM, CSNB, DDFU, DIOGENES, DRUGU, EMBASE, GMELIN*, HSDB*, IFICDB, IFIPAT, IFIUDB, IPA, MEDLINE, MRCK*, MSDS-OHS, NIOSHTIC, PDLCOM*, PIRA, PROMT, RTECS*, TOXCENTER, ULIDAT, USAN, USPAT2, USPATFULL, VETU
(*File contains numerically searchable property data)
Other Sources: DSL**, EINECS**, TSCA**, WHO
(**Enter CHEMLIST File for up-to-date regulatory information)
CRN (7438-46-2)



● Cl⁻

PROPERTY DATA AVAILABLE IN THE 'PROP' FORMAT

4303 REFERENCES IN FILE CA (1907 TO DATE)
92 REFERENCES TO NON-SPECIFIC DERIVATIVES IN FILE CA
4310 REFERENCES IN FILE CAPLUS (1907 TO DATE)
15 REFERENCES IN FILE CAOLD (PRIOR TO 1967)

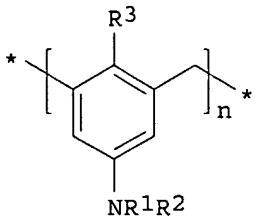
=> s 2390-59-2/rn or 548-62-9/rn
1 2390-59-2/RN
1 548-62-9/RN

```
L3            2 2390-59-2/RN OR 548-62-9/RN

=> file caplus
COST IN U.S. DOLLARS                                  SINCE FILE      TOTAL
                                                         ENTRY    SESSION
FULL ESTIMATED COST                                      10.68      13.38

FILE 'CAPLUS' ENTERED AT 07:11:54 ON 11 APR 2006
USE IS SUBJECT TO THE TERMS OF YOUR STN CUSTOMER AGREEMENT.
PLEASE SEE "HELP USAGETERMS" FOR DETAILS.
COPYRIGHT (C) 2006 AMERICAN CHEMICAL SOCIETY (ACS)
```



```
FILE COVERS 1907 - 11 Apr 2006  VOL 144 ISS 16
FILE LAST UPDATED: 10 Apr 2006  (20060410/ED)

Effective October 17, 2005, revised CAS Information Use Policies apply.
They are available for your review at:

http://www.cas.org/infopolicy.html

=> s 2390-59-2/rn or 548-62-9/rn
           503 2390-59-2
            16 2390-59-2D
           492 2390-59-2/RN
                 (2390-59-2 (NOTL) 2390-59-2D )
          4312 548-62-9
            92 548-62-9D
          4247 548-62-9/RN
                 (548-62-9 (NOTL) 548-62-9D )
L4        4527 2390-59-2/RN OR 548-62-9/RN

=> s l4 (L) (bone or leukenia or lymphoma or myeloma)
        184547 BONE
             1 LEUKENIA
         33670 LYMPHOMA
         17751 MYELOMA
L5           5 L4 (L) (BONE OR LEUKENIA OR LYMPHOMA OR MYELOMA)

=> d 1-5 bib abs hitstr

L5   ANSWER 1 OF 5  CAPLUS  COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
AN   2003:820190  CAPLUS
DN   139:308653
TI   Nontoxic activator of radical polymerization for bone or dental cements
IN   Mangou, Emmanuel; Pagnoux, Anne; Robin, Sophie; Dolatkhani, Marc;
     Deffieux, Alain
PA   Polymerexpert SA, Fr.
SO   Fr. Demande, 24 pp.
     CODEN: FRXXBL
DT   Patent
LA   French
FAN.CNT 1
     PATENT NO.          KIND   DATE        APPLICATION NO.        DATE
     ---------------     ----   --------    --------------------   --------
```

PI FR 2838334 A1 20031017 FR 2002-4710 20020416
WO 2003086327 A2 20031023 WO 2003-FR1211 20030416
WO 2003086327 A3 20040408
W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG
AU 2003262135 A1 20031027 AU 2003-262135 20030416
PRAI FR 2002-4710 A 20020416
WO 2003-FR1211 W 20030416
OS MARPAT 139:308653
GI



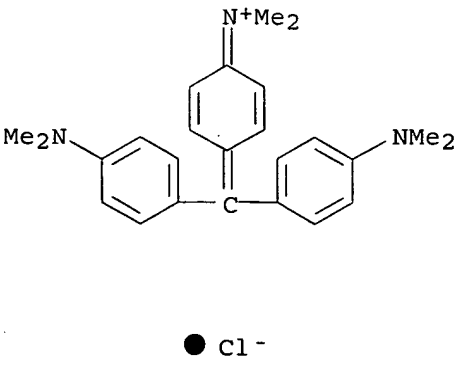
I

AB R1R2NC6H4R3 (R1, R2 = alkyl, aryl, alkaryl, or alkylidene, R3 = ortho- or para-electron donor with mol. weight >150), [[CH(C6H4NR1R2-p)CH2]x(CHPhCH2)y]n (R1, R2 = alkyl, aryl, alkaryl, or alkylidene, x = 0.1-0.9, y = 0.1-0.9, n = 5-1000), or polymers I (R1, R2, R'3 = alkyl, aryl, alkaryl, or alkylidene) are useful as nontoxic activators for radical initiators in polymerization of bone or dental cements containing unsatd. compds. A typical cement contained PMMA 63.18, BPO 0.76, ZrO2 6.51, Me methacrylate 25.15, Bu methacrylate 3.85, and Crystal Violet 0.55%.

IT **548-62-9**, Crystal Violet
RL: CAT (Catalyst use); USES (Uses)
(nontoxic monomeric and polymeric aromatic tertiary amine activators of radical polymerization catalysts in **bone** or dental cements based on unsatd. compds.)

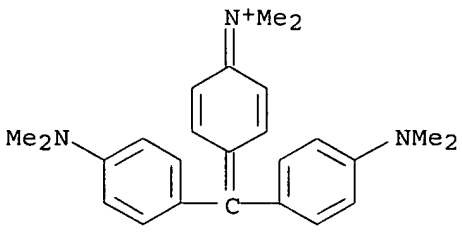
RN 548-62-9 CAPLUS

CN Methanaminium, N-[4-[bis[4-(dimethylamino)phenyl]methylene]-2,5-cyclohexadien-1-ylidene]-N-methyl-, chloride (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



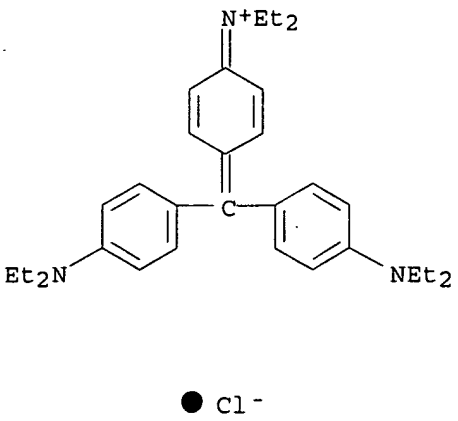
RE.CNT 6 THERE ARE 6 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD
ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L5 ANSWER 2 OF 5 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
AN 2000:223125 CAPLUS
DN 133:28096
TI Effect of molecular structure on the performance of triarylmethane dyes as therapeutic agents for photochemical purging of autologous bone marrow grafts from residual tumor cells
AU Indig, Guilherme L.; Anderson, Gregory S.; Nichols, Michael G.; Bartlett, Jeremy A.; Mellon, William S.; Sieber, Fritz
CS School of Pharmacy, Division of Pharmaceutical Sciences, University of Wisconsin, Madison, WI, 53706, USA
SO Journal of Pharmaceutical Sciences (2000), 89(1), 88-99
CODEN: JPMSAE; ISSN: 0022-3549
PB Wiley-Liss, Inc.
DT Journal
LA English
AB Extensively conjugated cationic mols. with appropriate structural features naturally accumulate into the mitochondria of living cells, a phenomenon typically more prominent in tumor than in normal cells. Because a variety of tumor cells also retain pertinent cationic structures for longer periods of time compared with normal cells, mitochondrial targeting has been proposed as a selective therapeutic strategy of relevance for both chemotherapy and photochemotherapy of neoplastic diseases. Here we report that the triarylmethane dye crystal violet stains cell mitochondria with efficiency and selectivity, and is a promising candidate for photochemotherapy applications. Crystal violet exhibits pronounced phototoxicity toward L1210 leukemia cells but comparatively small toxic effects toward normal hematopoietic cells (murine granulocyte-macrophage progenitors, CFU-GM). On the basis of a comparative examination of chemical, photochem., and phototoxic properties of crystal violet and other triarylmethane dyes, we have identified interdependencies between mol. structure, and selective phototoxicity toward tumor cells. These structure-activity relationships represent useful guidelines for the development of novel purging protocols to promote selective elimination of residual tumor cells from autologous bone marrow grafts with min. toxicity to normal hematopoietic stem cells.
IT **548-62-9**, Crystal violet **2390-59-2**
RL: ADV (Adverse effect, including toxicity); BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process); USES (Uses)
(mol. structure effect on triarylmethane dyes photochem. purging of autologous **bone** marrow grafts from residual tumor cells)
RN 548-62-9 CAPLUS
CN Methanaminium, N-[4-[bis[4-(dimethylamino)phenyl]methylene]-2,5-cyclohexadien-1-ylidene]-N-methyl-, chloride (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



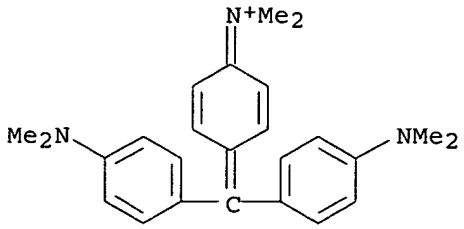
● Cl⁻

RN 2390-59-2 CAPLUS
CN Ethanaminium, N-[4-[bis[4-(diethylamino)phenyl]methylene]-2,5-cyclohexadien-1-ylidene]-N-ethyl-, chloride (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



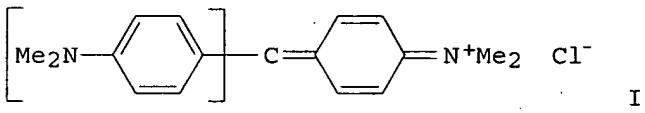
RE.CNT 43 THERE ARE 43 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD
ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L5 ANSWER 3 OF 5 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
AN 1981:495976 CAPLUS
DN 95:95976
TI Tibial dyschondroplasia in broilers: comparison of dietary additives and strains
AU Veltmann, J. R., Jr.; Jensen, L. S.
CS Dep. Poult. Sci., Univ. Georgia, Athens, GA, 30602, USA
SO Poultry Science (1981), 60(7), 1473-8
CODEN: POSCAL; ISSN: 0032-5791
DT Journal
LA English
AB The effects of broiler strain and various additives to practical corn-soybean diets on the incidence of tibial dyschondroplasia (TD) were studied with broiler chicks maintained in battery brooders. No significant difference in the incidence of TD was found among the 9 broiler strains compared. Although the incidence of twisted legs was higher than TD among the 9 strains, there was no apparent correlation between the 2 leg disorders. Studies conducted with the following additives did not significantly increase the incidence of TD in broilers, when compared to controls: monensin [17090-79-8], NaCl, CuSO4, MgSO4, K2SO4, roxarsone [121-19-7], gentian violet [548-62-9], erythromycin [114-07-8], vitamin K [12001-79-5], or vitamin D3 [67-97-0]. However, dietary NH4Cl (1.5 or 30%) did increase the incidence of TD, and adding various fermentation products at 10 and 20% either in the absence or presence of NH4Cl failed to reduce the incidence of the disease. The incidences of TD among broiler chicks fed high dietary F- were nonsignificant; no evidence of the disease was found in Leghorn chicks fed the same diets. Chicks maintained in battery brooders in these studies generally had a lower incidence of TD than that reported for com. flocks in the field. Furthermore, manipulation of feed additives or ingredients in practical rations for broiler chickens did not increase the incidence of the disease.
IT **548-62-9**
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(**bone** dyschondroplasia of chicks in relation to dietary)
RN 548-62-9 CAPLUS
CN Methanaminium, N-[4-[bis[4-(dimethylamino)phenyl]methylene]-2,5-cyclohexadien-1-ylidene]-N-methyl-, chloride (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



● Cl^-

L5 ANSWER 4 OF 5 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
AN 1979:179955 CAPLUS
DN 90:179955
TI Further study of the genetic toxicity of gentian violet
AU Au, William; Butler, Mary Ann; Bloom, Stephen E.; Matney, Thomas S.
CS M. D. Anderson Hosp., Univ. Texas, Houston, TX, USA
SO Mutation Research (1979), 66(2), 103-12
CODEN: MUREAV; ISSN: 0027-5107
DT Journal
LA English
GI



I

AB Gentian violet (I) [**548-62-9**] was toxic but not mutagenic in the Ames assay. However, it was active in the Rosenkranz assay causing reparable DNA damage. The presence of rat liver S-9 in the in vitro cytogenetic assay and in the bacterial assays showed that the activity of I could be reduced or eliminated. In the in vivo assays, I was not clastogenic and failed to induce sister chromatid exchanges. However, I proved to be highly toxic to growing chick embryos at high dosage and depressed mitotic activities in mouse **bone** marrow after prolonged treatment. I can be inactivated by the liver detoxification system. However, it is potentially hazardous to cells that are exposed to the dye directly (e.g. skin epithelium and cell lining of the gastrointestinal tract).

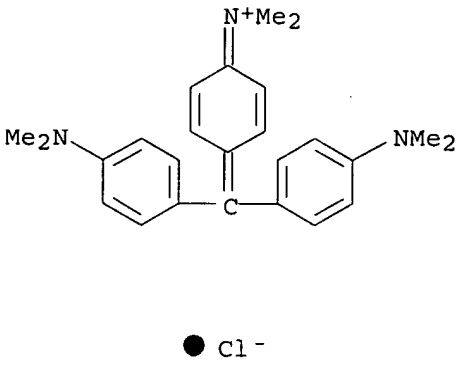
L5 ANSWER 5 OF 5 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
AN 1968:457072 CAPLUS
DN 69:57072
TI Diffusion of some cationic and anionic dyes through mandibular disk and cartilage in vitro
AU Bergman, Bo
CS Univ. Umea, Umea, Swed.
SO Acta Odontologica Scandinavica (1968), 26(2), 103-10
CODEN: AOSCAQ; ISSN: 0001-6357
DT Journal
LA English
AB The diffusion of some cationic and anionic dyes through the mandibular articular disks, the menisci of the knee joint, and costal, nasal, and tracheal cartilage was studied. The four cationic dyes tested diffused throughout all the disks and cartilages but only partial diffusion was

noted in some of the menisci. Of the 3 anionic dyes tested, Congo red and Evans blue did not diffuse into any of the samples whereas methyl orange did so throughout all samples. Dyes that diffused throughout the cartilages were the same ones that diffused through a dialysis membrane in 48 hrs. The results of the study seem to indicate the possibility of simple diffusion of some of the dyes tested through the tissue under study which seemed to act as selective membranes permeable to colored particles up to a certain size, regardless of their net charge.

IT **548-62-9**
RL: PEP (Physical, engineering or chemical process); PROC (Process)
(diffusion of, in **bone** and cartilage)

RN 548-62-9 CAPLUS

CN Methanaminium, N-[4-[bis[4-(dimethylamino)phenyl]methylene]-2,5-cyclohexadien-1-ylidene]-N-methyl-, chloride (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



=>

---Logging off of STN---

=>
Executing the logoff script...

=> LOG Y

COST IN U.S. DOLLARS	SINCE FILE ENTRY	TOTAL SESSION
FULL ESTIMATED COST	42.46	55.84

DISCOUNT AMOUNTS (FOR QUALIFYING ACCOUNTS)	SINCE FILE ENTRY	TOTAL SESSION
CA SUBSCRIBER PRICE	-3.75	-3.75

STN INTERNATIONAL LOGOFF AT 07:16:25 ON 11 APR 2006

Connecting via Winsock to STN

Welcome to STN International! Enter x:x

LOGINID:ssptamxg1614

PASSWORD:
TERMINAL (ENTER 1, 2, 3, OR ?):2

* * * * * * * * * * Welcome to STN International * * * * * * * * * *

NEWS	1		Web Page URLs for STN Seminar Schedule - N. America
NEWS	2		"Ask CAS" for self-help around the clock
NEWS	3	DEC 23	New IPC8 SEARCH, DISPLAY, and SELECT fields in USPATFULL/ USPAT2
NEWS	4	JAN 13	IPC 8 searching in IFIPAT, IFIUDB, and IFICDB
NEWS	5	JAN 13	New IPC 8 SEARCH, DISPLAY, and SELECT enhancements added to INPADOC
NEWS	6	JAN 17	Pre-1988 INPI data added to MARPAT
NEWS	7	JAN 17	IPC 8 in the WPI family of databases including WPIFV
NEWS	8	JAN 30	Saved answer limit increased
NEWS	9	FEB 21	STN AnaVist, Version 1.1, lets you share your STN AnaVist visualization results
NEWS	10	FEB 22	The IPC thesaurus added to additional patent databases on STN
NEWS	11	FEB 22	Updates in EPFULL; IPC 8 enhancements added
NEWS	12	FEB 27	New STN AnaVist pricing effective March 1, 2006
NEWS	13	FEB 28	MEDLINE/LMEDLINE reload improves functionality
NEWS	14	FEB 28	TOXCENTER reloaded with enhancements
NEWS	15	FEB 28	REGISTRY/ZREGISTRY enhanced with more experimental spectral property data
NEWS	16	MAR 01	INSPEC reloaded and enhanced
NEWS	17	MAR 03	Updates in PATDPA; addition of IPC 8 data without attributes
NEWS	18	MAR 08	X.25 communication option no longer available after June 2006
NEWS	19	MAR 22	EMBASE is now updated on a daily basis
NEWS	20	APR 03	New IPC 8 fields and IPC thesaurus added to PATDPAFULL
NEWS	21	APR 03	Bibliographic data updates resume; new IPC 8 fields and IPC thesaurus added in PCTFULL
NEWS	22	APR 04	STN AnaVist $500 visualization usage credit offered
NEWS	23	APR 12	LINSPEC, learning database for INSPEC, reloaded and enhanced
NEWS	24	APR 12	Improved structure highlighting in FQHIT and QHIT display in MARPAT
NEWS	25	APR 12	Derwent World Patents Index to be reloaded and enhanced during second quarter; strategies may be affected

NEWS EXPRESS FEBRUARY 15 CURRENT VERSION FOR WINDOWS IS V8.01a, CURRENT MACINTOSH VERSION IS V6.0c(ENG) AND V6.0Jc(JP), AND CURRENT DISCOVER FILE IS DATED 19 DECEMBER 2005. V8.0 AND V8.01 USERS CAN OBTAIN THE UPGRADE TO V8.01a AT http://download.cas.org/express/v8.0-Discover/

NEWS HOURS STN Operating Hours Plus Help Desk Availability
NEWS LOGIN Welcome Banner and News Items

Enter NEWS followed by the item number or name to see news on that specific topic.

* * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * STN Columbus * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *

FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 08:48:51 ON 13 APR 2006

=> file caplus
COST IN U.S. DOLLARS SINCE FILE ENTRY TOTAL SESSION

FULL ESTIMATED COST 0.21 0.21

FILE 'CAPLUS' ENTERED AT 08:49:02 ON 13 APR 2006
USE IS SUBJECT TO THE TERMS OF YOUR STN CUSTOMER AGREEMENT.
PLEASE SEE "HELP USAGETERMS" FOR DETAILS.

FILE COVERS 1907 - 13 Apr 2006 VOL 144 ISS 16
FILE LAST UPDATED: 12 Apr 2006 (20060412/ED)

Effective October 17, 2005, revised CAS Information Use Policies apply.
They are available for your review at:

http://www.cas.org/infopolicy.html

```
=> s 2390-59-2/rn or 548-62-9/rn
           503 2390-59-2
            16 2390-59-2D
           492 2390-59-2/RN
                 (2390-59-2 (NOTL) 2390-59-2D )
          4314 548-62-9
            92 548-62-9D
          4249 548-62-9/RN
                 (548-62-9 (NOTL) 548-62-9D )
L1        4529 2390-59-2/RN OR 548-62-9/RN

=> s l1 and photoactiv?
         10724 PHOTOACTIV?
L2           9 L1 AND PHOTOACTIV?

=> d 1-9 bib abs

L2   ANSWER 1 OF 9  CAPLUS  COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
AN   2005:491623  CAPLUS
DN   143:202771
TI   Heterogeneous photocatalytic decomposition of Crystal Violet in
     UV-illuminated sol-gel derived nanocrystalline TiO2 suspensions
AU   Senthilkumaar, S.; Porkodi, K.
CS   Faculty of Engineering, Department of Chemistry, PSG College of
     Technology, Coimbatore, 641004, India
SO   Journal of Colloid and Interface Science (2005), 288(1), 184-189
     CODEN: JCISA5; ISSN: 0021-9797
PB   Elsevier
DT   Journal
LA   English
AB   Nanostructured TiO2 ultrafine powder (Ti-SG) 100% anatase phase prepared by
     the sol-gel method was used as a photocatalyst in the decomposition reaction of
     a basic dye, Crystal Violet (hexamethyl-p-rosaniline chloride), in water
     under UV light irradiation  Optimization of the photocatalyst's performance as
     a function of irradiation time, catalyst concentration, and solution pH was
performed.
     The photoactivity was greatly dependent on the solution pH and it
     was effective for Crystal Violet to be degraded under basic conditions.
     The extent of photooxidn. or -reduction of CV was discussed in terms of the
```

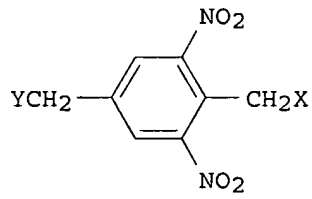
Langmuir-Hinshelwood model. Results also indicated that the proper addition of H2O2 could improve the degradation rate, but excess H2O2 quenched the formation of OH•. Textural and photocatalytic characteristics of sol-gel derived TiO2 (Ti-SG) were compared with those of com. P25, TiO2. The relative photonic efficiency of sol-gel derived TiO2 was found to be 2.77 with reference to phenol.

RE.CNT 32 THERE ARE 32 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD
ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

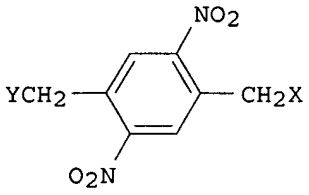
L2 ANSWER 2 OF 9 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
AN 2000:548708 CAPLUS
DN 133:170235
TI Positive photoresist with improved contrast ratio and photospeed
IN McMurdie, Neil D.
PA PPG Industries Ohio, Inc., USA
SO U.S., 7 pp.
CODEN: USXXAM
DT Patent
LA English
FAN.CNT 1

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
US 6100008	A	20000808	US 1998-152776	19980914

PRAI US 1997-58821P P 19970915
OS MARPAT 133:170235
GI



I



II

AB The present invention is a pos. acting photoresist composition which includes a pos. acting **photoactive** component and a di-Me aniline component. The pos. acting **photoactive** component includes at least one pos. acting **photoactive** polymeric compound The **photoactive** polymeric compound contains groups having the 2,6-dinitro structure I or a 2,5-dinitro structure II (X and Y = halogen, -OR, -O-SO2R, -SR, -NRR', -OC:ONHR, -OC:OOR, -OSiRR'O and -OC:OR; and R and R' = hydrogen or any of a wide variety of organic substituents, including substituted or unsubstituted alkyl, aryl, substituents). The **photoactive** component may also include a **photoactive** monomeric compound which contains groups having the 2,6-dinitro structure I and/or the 2,5-dinitro structure II set out above. The di-Me aniline component includes a N,N-di-Me aniline compound

RE.CNT 7 THERE ARE 7 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD
ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L2 ANSWER 3 OF 9 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

AN 1995:637702 CAPLUS
DN 123:56788
TI Grafting reactions onto poly(organophosphazenes). IV. Light-induced graft copolymerization of organic polymers containing free or basic functionalities onto poly[bis(4-benzylphenoxy)phosphazene]
AU Minto, Francesco; Gleria, Mario; Bortolus, Pietro; Fambri, Luca; Pegoretti, Alessandro
CS Istituto Fotochimica Radiazioni d'Alta Energia, Consiglio Nazionale Delle Ricerche, Legnaro, 35020, Italy
SO Journal of Applied Polymer Science (1995), 56(6), 747-56
CODEN: JAPNAB; ISSN: 0021-8995
PB Wiley
DT Journal
LA English
AB The light-induced graft copolymn. of acrylic acid, methacrylic acid, and 4-vinylpyridine onto poly[bis(4-benzylphenoxy)phosphazene] films to prepare new grafted phosphazene copolymers containing acid and basic functionalities is reported. The process was carried out in monomer/methanol mixts. in the presence of benzophenone or benzoin Et ether as photosensitizers by selective excitation of these last species. The yield of the grafting processes was evaluated as a function of the monomer concentration in the reaction medium, type of photoinitiator, and characteristics of the grafted organic monomers. The acid functions inserted in poly[bis(4-benzylphenoxy)phosphazene]-g-poly[(meth)acrylic acid] grafted copolymers, and the basic groups of the poly[bis(4-benzylphenoxy)phosphazene]-g-poly(4-vinylpyridine) substrates were allowed to interact with basic and acid dyes, resp., to form permanently colored polymeric films. The **photoactivity** of these films as substrates for the photosensitized production of singlet oxygen was tested.

L2 ANSWER 4 OF 9 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
AN 1992:162578 CAPLUS
DN 116:162578
TI Photosensitive composition for lithographic plates
IN Akyama, Takeo; Adachi, Yutaka; Nakai, Hideyuki; Sasaki, Mitsuru
PA Konica Co., Japan; Mitsubishi Kasei Corp.
SO Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 19 pp.
CODEN: JKXXAF
DT Patent
LA Japanese
FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	JP 03274054	A2	19911205	JP 1990-73839	19900323
PRAI	JP 1990-73839		19900323		

AB The title compns. contain (a) condensed polymers of phenols with substituents R1-3 with aldehydes, or esters of these polymers with o-naphthoquinonediazide sulfonic acid (R1-2 = H, alkyl, alkoxy, halo; R3 = C≥2-alkyl, alkoxy, cycloalkyl), (b) **photoactivated** acid- or radical generator, (c) o-naphthoquinonediazide compds., (d) Ethyl violet and/or Quinaldine Red, (e) novolak resin, and (f) vinylic copolymers with carboxyl groups. These compns. provide plates with good ink affinity, high resistance to chems., and clear vis. images by exposure.

L2 ANSWER 5 OF 9 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
AN 1992:162577 CAPLUS
DN 116:162577
TI Photosensitive composition for lithographic plates
IN Akiyama, Takeo; Adachi, Yutaka; Nakai, Hideyuki; Sasaki, Mitsuru
PA Konica Co., Japan; Mitsubishi Kasei Corp.
SO Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 18 pp.
CODEN: JKXXAF
DT Patent
LA Japanese

FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	JP 03274053	A2	19911205	JP 1990-73838	19900323
	JP 2922249	B2	19990719		
PRAI	JP 1990-73838		19900323		

AB The title compns. contain (a) condensed polymers of phenols with substituents R1-3 with aldehydes, or esters of these polymers with o-naphthoquinonediazide sulfonic acid (R1-2 = H, alkyl, alkoxy, halo; R3 = C≥2-alkyl, alkoxy, cycloalkyl), (b) **photoactivated** acid- or radical generator, (c) o-naphthoquinonediazide compds., and (d) Ethyl violet and/or Quinaldine Red. These compns. provide plates with good ink affinity, and clear vis. images by exposure.

L2 ANSWER 6 OF 9 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
AN 1988:203368 CAPLUS
DN 108:203368
TI **Photoactivatable** time-temperature indicators for low-temperature applications
AU Bhattacharjee, Himangshu R.
CS Allied-Signal, Inc., Morristown, NJ, 07960, USA
SO Journal of Agricultural and Food Chemistry (1988), 36(3), 525-9
CODEN: JAFCAU; ISSN: 0021-8561
DT Journal
LA English
AB A **photoactivatable** time-temperature indicator based on a leucobase system is described. A leucobase is mixed in a polymeric matrix with a material that generates acid upon exposure to light. Photoexcitation causes the formation of a thermally sensitive, color-forming product. Following this activation step, a progressive color development occurs at a rate that increases with temperature The indicator is useful for monitoring the freshness of perishable products (food, pharmaceuticals, blood, vaccines, paints, photog. film), particularly those stored at subambient temps.

L2 ANSWER 7 OF 9 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
AN 1988:91079 CAPLUS
DN 108:91079
TI Photoelectric effects in bilayer lipid membrane containing metallo-porphyrins and dyes
AU Kutnik, Jan; Tien, H. Ti
CS Dep. Physiol., Michigan State Univ., East Lansing, MI, 48824, USA
SO Photochemistry and Photobiology (1987), 46(6), 1009-13
CODEN: PHCBAP; ISSN: 0031-8655
DT Journal
LA English
AB The bilayer lipid membrane (BLM) system containing metalloporphyrins [tetraphenylporphyrin (TPP)] and dyes as photosensitizers and electron mediators was studied. Cyclic voltammetry was used to determine photocond. and photo-emf of the system. The largest photocond. was observed for the Mg-TPP-containing BLM with Me viologen (MV2+) and I present in the aqueous solution
Photoactive dyes, due to their redox ability, caused photovoltage up to 30 mV to develop, but no conductance change was observed under illumination in the absence of Mg-TPP. The relevance of cyclic voltammetry to the photoconductance and the photo-emf observed in the BLM is discussed.

L2 ANSWER 8 OF 9 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
AN 1985:212702 CAPLUS
DN 102:212702
TI Photopolymerizing compositions for photolithography
PA Sekisui Chemical Co. Ltd., Japan
SO Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 5 pp.
CODEN: JKXXAF

DT Patent
LA Japanese
FAN.CNT 1

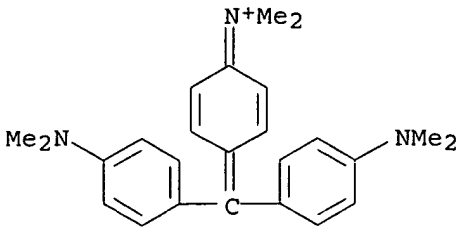
	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	JP 60004940	A2	19850111	JP 1983-112534	19830622
	JP 03013581	B4	19910222		
PRAI	JP 1983-112534		19830622		

AB Title compns. are composed of a polymer binder, a photopolymg. monomer or oligomer, a photopolymn. initiator(s), an amino-substituted triarylmethane dye, and a **photoactive** aromatic cyano compound absorbing at a wavelength different from that absorbed by the photopolymn. initiator(s). The color is eliminated by the patternwise irradiation to leave a pattern that can be utilized for reexposure using another pattern, and yet the presence of the remaining pattern does not hinder the reexposure. Thus, a MeCOEt solution 300 containing poly(Me methacrylate) (.hivin.Mw = 2.0 + 105) 60, trimethylolpropane triacrylate 33, benzophenone (absorption maximum 330 nm) 3.5, Michler's ketone (370 nm) 1.5, crystal violet 0.08, and 9,10-dicyanoanthracene (380, 400, 425 nm) 0.02 g was coated on a poly(ethylene terephthalate) film to 50 μm thickness. This layer was laminated on the Cu-laminated surface of a glass fiber-reinforced epoxy resin plate at 160°. The obtained plate was patternwise exposed using UV and developed in 1,1,1-trichloroethane after the poly(ethylene terephthalate) film was released. The developed pattern indicated a high curing rate and showed excellent resolution compared with those for a composition containing the leuco form of Crystal Violet. A contrast between pale blue in the exposed part and dark blue in the unexposed one before development was sufficiently sharp to inspect the exposure level for multiple exposure. The photobleached part was preserved even 24 h after exposure, convenient for inspection of the development, etching, and film-releasing conditions.

L2 ANSWER 9 OF 9 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
AN 1977:520453 CAPLUS
DN 87:120453
TI On the photovoltaic effect of organic semiconductor/electrolyte system
AU Meier, Hans; Albrecht, Wolfgang; Tschirwitz, Ulrich; Zimmerhackl, Erwin; Geheeb, Norbert
CS Staatl. Forschungsinst. Geochem., Bamberg, Fed. Rep. Ger.
SO Berichte der Bunsen-Gesellschaft (1977), 81(6), 592-8
CODEN: BBPCAX; ISSN: 0940-483X
DT Journal
LA German
AB Results obtained with organic-semiconductor **photoactive** electrodes are reported. By immersing an n-type photoconductor (crystal violet [**548-62-9**], pinacyanol [605-91-4], etc.) or a p-type photoconductor (vanadyl phthalocyanine [13930-88-6], merocyanine A 10 [22698-89-1], etc.) into an electrolyte solution containing reducing or oxidizing agents, photovoltages and anodic or cathodic photocurrents were observed of ≤0.8 V and ≤0.3 mA/cm2, resp., during illumination. An energy conversion of 0.1 to 0.2% referred to the spectrum of a Xenon lamp was obtained. The photoinduced potentials and photocurrents can be explained similarly to inorg. semiconductor photogalvanic cells by the separation of photogenerated hole-electron pairs in a space-charge layer at the electrolyte/organic semiconductor interface combined with an electrochem. charge exchange which includes minority carriers of the photoconductor and reducing or oxidizing agents of the electrolyte. The results point to the possibility of discussing a photoelectrochem. model of the photosynthetic primary process occurring in green plants by using anodic and cathodic working chlorophyll centers.

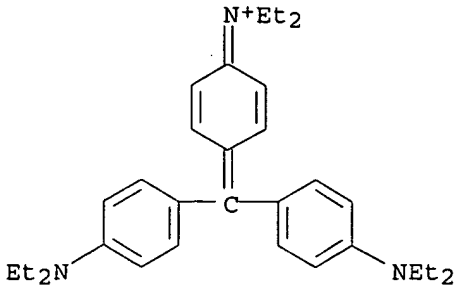
=> s 2390-59-2/rn or 548-62-9/rn
503 2390-59-2
16 2390-59-2D

```
           492 2390-59-2/RN
                 (2390-59-2 (NOTL) 2390-59-2D )
          4314 548-62-9
            92 548-62-9D
          4249 548-62-9/RN
                 (548-62-9 (NOTL) 548-62-9D )
L3        4529 2390-59-2/RN OR 548-62-9/RN

=> s l3 and (cancer or tumor or malignan? or angiogen?)
        275614 CANCER
        367540 TUMOR
         77899 MALIGNAN?
         35099 ANGIOGEN?
L4          46 L3 AND (CANCER OR TUMOR OR MALIGNAN? OR ANGIOGEN?)

=> s l3 (L) (cancer or tumor or malignan?)
        275614 CANCER
        367540 TUMOR
         77899 MALIGNAN?
L5          15 L3 (L) (CANCER OR TUMOR OR MALIGNAN?)

=> d 1-15 bib abs hitstr

L5   ANSWER 1 OF 15  CAPLUS  COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
AN   2005:322784  CAPLUS
DN   142:360888
TI   Pharmaceuticals containing basic dyes for treatment of tumor and keloid
IN   Kikui, Tomoko; Kikui, Natsuki
PA   Japan
SO   Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 13 pp.
     CODEN: JKXXAF
DT   Patent
LA   Japanese
FAN.CNT 1
     PATENT NO.          KIND   DATE        APPLICATION NO.         DATE
     ---------------     ----   --------    --------------------    --------
PI   JP 2005097197        A2    20050414    JP 2003-334217          20030925
PRAI JP 2003-334217             20030925
AB   Title pharmaceuticals are useful for treatment of von Recklinghausen's
     disease (neurofibromatosis), etc.  Thus, aqueous solution containing 1%
     methylrosaniline chloride was injected and applied for 32 days to ganglion
     in a patient with the disease.  The ganglion completely disappeared.
IT   548-62-9, Methylrosaniline chloride
     RL: PAC (Pharmacological activity); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL
     (Biological study); USES (Uses)
        (basic dyes for treatment of tumor and keloid in von
        Recklinghausen's disease and neurofibromatosis)
RN   548-62-9  CAPLUS
CN   Methanaminium, N-[4-[bis[4-(dimethylamino)phenyl]methylene]-2,5-
     cyclohexadien-1-ylidene]-N-methyl-, chloride (9CI)  (CA INDEX NAME)
```



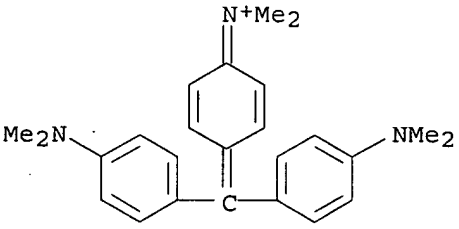
● Cl⁻

L5 ANSWER 2 OF 15 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
AN 2004:61993 CAPLUS
DN 141:273646
TI Effect of the lipophilic/hydrophilic character of cationic triarylmethane dyes on their selective phototoxicity toward tumor cells
AU Kandela, I. K.; Lee, W.; Indig, G. L.
CS School of Pharmacy, University of Wisconsin, Madison, WI, 53705-2222, USA
SO Biotechnic & Histochemistry (2003), 78(3/4), 157-169
CODEN: BIHIEU; ISSN: 1052-0295
PB Taylor & Francis Ltd.
DT Journal
LA English
AB The observation that enhanced mitochondrial transmembrane potential is a prevalent tumor cell phenotype has provided the conceptual basis for the development of mitochondrial targeting as a novel therapeutic strategy for both chemo- and photochemotherapy of neoplastic diseases. Because the plasma transmembrane potential is neg. on the inner side of the cell and the mitochondrial transmembrane potential is neg. on the inner side of this organelle, extensively conjugated cationic mols. (dyes) displaying appropriate structural features are driven electrophoretically through these membranes and tend to accumulate inside energized mitochondria. As a result of the higher mitochondrial transmembrane potential typical of tumor cells, a number of cationic dyes preferentially accrue and are retained for longer periods in the mitochondria of these cells compared to normal cells. This differential in both drug loading and retention brings about the opportunity to attack and destroy tumor cells with a high degree of selectivity. Only a small subset of the cationic dyes known to accumulate in energized mitochondria mediate the destruction of tumor cells with a high degree of selectivity, and the lack of a reliable model to describe the structural determinants of this tumor specificity has prevented mitochondrial targeting from becoming a more reliable therapeutic strategy. We describe here a systematic study of how the mol. structure of closely related cationic triarylmethanes affects the selectivity with which these dyes mediate the photochem. destruction of tumor cells. Based on our observations of how the lipophilic/hydrophilic character of these dyes affects tumor selectivity, we propose a simple model to assist in the design of new drugs tailored specifically for imaging and selective destruction of neoplastic tissue via mitochondrial targeting.
IT **2390-59-2**, Ethyl violet
RL: DMA (Drug mechanism of action); PAC (Pharmacological activity); PRP (Properties); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(effect of lipophilic/hydrophilic character of cationic triarylmethane dyes on their selective phototoxicity toward **tumor** cells)
RN 2390-59-2 CAPLUS
CN Ethanaminium, N-[4-[bis[4-(diethylamino)phenyl]methylene]-2,5-cyclohexadien-1-ylidene]-N-ethyl-, chloride (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



● Cl⁻

IT **548-62-9**, Crystal violet
RL: RCT (Reactant); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
(effect of lipophilic/hydrophilic character of cationic triarylmethane dyes on their selective phototoxicity toward **tumor** cells)
RN 548-62-9 CAPLUS
CN Methanaminium, N-[4-[bis[4-(dimethylamino)phenyl]methylene]-2,5-cyclohexadien-1-ylidene]-N-methyl-, chloride (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



● Cl⁻

RE.CNT 29 THERE ARE 29 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD
ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

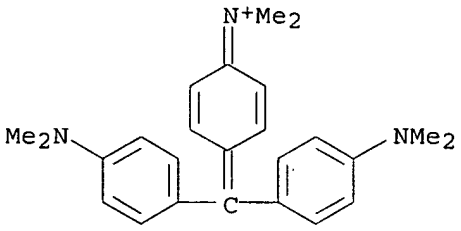
L5 ANSWER 3 OF 15 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
AN 2003:686870 CAPLUS
DN 140:213071
TI Crystal violet combined with Merocyanine 540 for the ex vivo purging of hematopoietic stem cell grafts
AU Miyagi, Kiyoko; Sampson, Reynee W.; Sieber-Blum, Maya; Sieber, Fritz
CS Department of Pediatrics, Medical College of Wisconsin, Milwaukee, WI, 53226, USA
SO Journal of Photochemistry and Photobiology, B: Biology (2003), 70(3), 133-144
CODEN: JPPBEG; ISSN: 1011-1344
PB Elsevier Science B.V.
DT Journal
LA English
AB The purpose of this study was to determine in a preclin. purging model, how effective crystal violet-mediated photodynamic therapy (CV-PDT) is against solid tumor and drug-resistant mutant tumor cells, and if certain limitations of CV-PDT can be overcome by using crystal violet (CV) in combination with the membrane-active photosensitizer, Merocyanine 540 (MC540). When used under conditions that preserved an adequate fraction of normal human granulocyte/macrophage progenitors (CFU-GM), CV-PDT failed

to achieve meaningful redns. of DU145 prostate, H69 small cell lung cancer, and MDA-MB-435S breast cancer cells. Melphalan-resistant L1210/L-PAM1, adriamycin-resistant P388/ADR, and adriamycin-resistant HL-60/ADR leukemia cells were markedly less sensitive to CV-PDT than their wild-type counterparts, whereas cisplatin-resistant H69/CDDP cells were more sensitive than wild-type H69 cells. Sequential exposure to MC540- and CV-PDT under conditions that preserved an adequate fraction (73% and 29%, resp.) of normal CD34-pos. hematopoietic stem cells and granulocyte/macrophage progenitors was highly effective against H69 (99.997% reduction) and H69/CDDP (99.999% reduction) cells, but ineffective against HL-60/ADR, MDA-MB-435S, and DU145 cells. CV thus shows only limited promise as a single-modality purging agent. However, in certain situations, clin. meaningful tumor cell depletions can be obtained by using CV in combination with a second photosensitizer such as MC540.

IT **548-62-9**, Crystal violet
RL: PAC (Pharmacological activity); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(crystal violet/merocyanine 540 photosensitizers combination for PDT purging of hematopoietic stem cell grafts in **cancer** patients)

RN 548-62-9 CAPLUS

CN Methanaminium, N-[4-[bis[4-(dimethylamino)phenyl]methylene]-2,5-cyclohexadien-1-ylidene]-N-methyl-, chloride (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



● Cl⁻

RE.CNT 57 THERE ARE 57 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD
ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

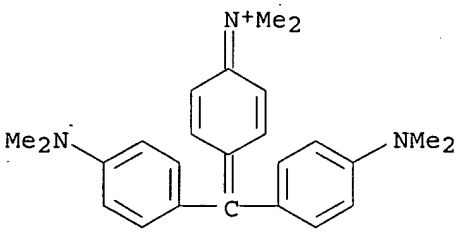
L5 ANSWER 4 OF 15 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
AN 2002:371725 CAPLUS
DN 137:259414
TI Effect of molecular structure on the selective phototoxicity of triarylmethane dyes towards tumor cells
AU Kandela, Irawati K.; Bartlett, Jeremy A.; Indig, Guilherme L.
CS University of Wisconsin, School of Pharmacy, Madison, WI, 53705-2222, USA
SO Photochemical & Photobiological Sciences (2002), 1(5), 309-314
CODEN: PPSHCB; ISSN: 1474-905X
PB Royal Society of Chemistry
DT Journal
LA English
AB In response to transmembrane potentials which are neg. on the inner side of both the plasma and mitochondrial membranes, cationic dyes displaying appropriate structural features naturally accumulate in the cytosol and inside the mitochondria. Because enhanced mitochondrial membrane potential is a prevalent tumor cell phenotype, a number of cationic dyes preferentially accrue and are retained for longer periods in the mitochondria of tumor cells as compared to normal cells. The opportunities brought about by this phenomenon in chemo- and photochemotherapy of neoplastic diseases is highlighted by the observation that the phototoxic effects associated with some of the cationic photosensitizers known to accumulate in cell mitochondria are much more

pronounced in tumor cells than in normal cells. However, the structural determinants of selective phototoxicity towards tumor cells are not well understood, and the lack of a robust model to describe the relationship between mol. structure and tumor selectivity has prevented mitochondrial targeting from becoming a more dependable therapeutic strategy. In this report we describe how the lipophilic/hydrophilic character of a series of cationic triarylmethane dyes affects the selectivity with which these photosensitizers mediate the destruction of tumor cells. Our results indicated that only the more hydrophilic triarylmethanes show tumor selectivity, presumably because these are the only dyes capable of staining energized mitochondria with a high degree of specificity. The partition of the more lipophilic dyes into a variety of extra-mitochondrial subcellular compartments occurs with comparable efficiencies in tumor and in normal cells, and this less specific subcellular localization precludes tumor selectivity from taking place.

IT **548-62-9**
RL: PAC (Pharmacological activity); PRP (Properties); RCT (Reactant); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); RACT (Reactant or reagent); USES (Uses)
(mol. structure effect on triarylmethane dyes selective phototoxicity in **tumor** cells)

RN 548-62-9 CAPLUS

CN Methanaminium, N-[4-[bis[4-(dimethylamino)phenyl]methylene]-2,5-cyclohexadien-1-ylidene]-N-methyl-, chloride (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

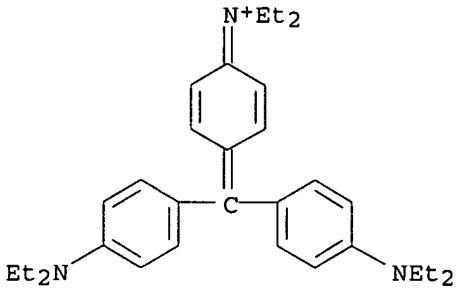


● Cl⁻

IT **2390-59-2**
RL: PAC (Pharmacological activity); PRP (Properties); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(mol. structure effect on triarylmethane dyes selective phototoxicity in **tumor** cells)

RN 2390-59-2 CAPLUS

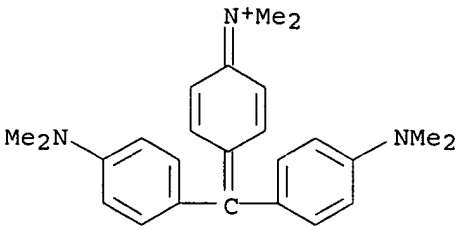
CN Ethanaminium, N-[4-[bis[4-(diethylamino)phenyl]methylene]-2,5-cyclohexadien-1-ylidene]-N-ethyl-, chloride (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



RE.CNT 23 THERE ARE 23 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD
ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

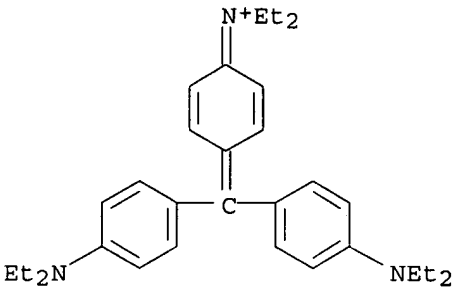
L5 ANSWER 5 OF 15 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
AN 2000:223125 CAPLUS
DN 133:28096
TI Effect of molecular structure on the performance of triarylmethane dyes as therapeutic agents for photochemical purging of autologous bone marrow grafts from residual tumor cells
AU Indig, Guilherme L.; Anderson, Gregory S.; Nichols, Michael G.; Bartlett, Jeremy A.; Mellon, William S.; Sieber, Fritz
CS School of Pharmacy, Division of Pharmaceutical Sciences, University of Wisconsin, Madison, WI, 53706, USA
SO Journal of Pharmaceutical Sciences (2000), 89(1), 88-99
CODEN: JPMSAE; ISSN: 0022-3549
PB Wiley-Liss, Inc.
DT Journal
LA English
AB Extensively conjugated cationic mols. with appropriate structural features naturally accumulate into the mitochondria of living cells, a phenomenon typically more prominent in tumor than in normal cells. Because a variety of tumor cells also retain pertinent cationic structures for longer periods of time compared with normal cells, mitochondrial targeting has been proposed as a selective therapeutic strategy of relevance for both chemotherapy and photochemotherapy of neoplastic diseases. Here we report that the triarylmethane dye crystal violet stains cell mitochondria with efficiency and selectivity, and is a promising candidate for photochemotherapy applications. Crystal violet exhibits pronounced phototoxicity toward L1210 leukemia cells but comparatively small toxic effects toward normal hematopoietic cells (murine granulocyte-macrophage progenitors, CFU-GM). On the basis of a comparative examination of chemical, photochem., and phototoxic properties of crystal violet and other triarylmethane dyes, we have identified interdependencies between mol. structure, and selective phototoxicity toward tumor cells. These structure-activity relationships represent useful guidelines for the development of novel purging protocols to promote selective elimination of residual tumor cells from autologous bone marrow grafts with min. toxicity to normal hematopoietic stem cells.
IT **548-62-9**, Crystal violet **2390-59-2**
RL: ADV (Adverse effect, including toxicity); BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process); USES (Uses)
(mol. structure effect on triarylmethane dyes photochem. purging of autologous bone marrow grafts from residual **tumor** cells)
RN 548-62-9 CAPLUS
CN Methanaminium, N-[4-[bis[4-(dimethylamino)phenyl]methylene]-2,5-

cyclohexadien-1-ylidene]-N-methyl-, chloride (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



● Cl⁻

RN 2390-59-2 CAPLUS
CN Ethanaminium, N-[4-[bis[4-(diethylamino)phenyl]methylene]-2,5-cyclohexadien-1-ylidene]-N-ethyl-, chloride (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



● Cl⁻

RE.CNT 43 THERE ARE 43 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD
ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

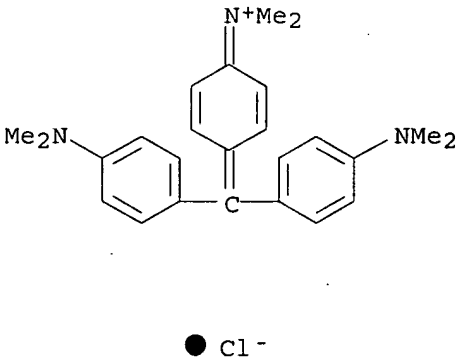
L5 ANSWER 6 OF 15 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
AN 1997:272273 CAPLUS
DN 126:324869
TI A modified and convenient method for assessing tumor cell invasion and migration and its application to screening for inhibitors
AU Saito, Ken-Ichi; Oku, Tohru; Ata, Naomi; Miyashiro, Hirotsugu; Hattori, Masao; Saiki, Ikuo
CS Department of Pathogenic Biochemistry, Research Institute for Wakan-Yaku (Traditional Sino-Japanese Medicines, Toyama Medical and Pharmaceutical University, Toyama, 930-01, Japan
SO Biological & Pharmaceutical Bulletin (1997), 20(4), 345-348
CODEN: BPBLEO; ISSN: 0918-6158
PB Pharmaceutical Society of Japan
DT Journal
LA English
AB In order to screen potent inhibitors of tumor invasion and metastasis, we here devised a simple and reproducible in vitro assay for tumor invasion and migration. A conventional cell-counting assay using a Transwell chamber with a microporous membrane filter is troublesome and time-consuming, involving visually counting the cells under a microscope, and the invaded or migrated cells are sometimes distributed unevenly in predetd. fields on the lower surface of the filter. Therefore, it is

difficult to evaluate the invasive and migratory abilities of tumor cells easily and quant. by the cell counting method. In the present study, crystal violet dye was used for staining the invaded cells and colorimetrically assessing the invasive ability per filter as an absorbance. In this crystal violet assay, tumor cell invasion into a reconstituted basement membrane Matrigel was proportional to both the cell number added into the chamber and the incubation period, and inversely proportional to the amount of Matrigel barrier on the upper surface of filter. The results obtained by this dye-uptake method were highly consistent with those of a conventional cell-counting assay. Using this crystal violet assay, the anti-invasive effect of doxorubicin (DOX) was detected more easily and found to be highly proportional to that by the conventional cell-counting method. We therefore applied this convenient assay method to screen anti-invasive and anti-metastatic compds. As a result, caffeic acid was found to be more active in the inhibition of both tumor cell invasion and migration without showing direct cytotoxicity in vitro than other related compds.

IT **548-62-9**, Crystal violet
RL: ARG (Analytical reagent use); ANST (Analytical study); USES (Uses)
(crystal violet staining for **tumor** cell invasion and migration and its application to screening for inhibitors)

RN 548-62-9 CAPLUS

CN Methanaminium, N-[4-[bis[4-(dimethylamino)phenyl]methylene]-2,5-cyclohexadien-1-ylidene]-N-methyl-, chloride (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



RE.CNT 17 THERE ARE 17 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD
ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

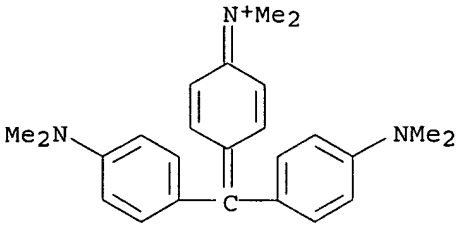
L5 ANSWER 7 OF 15 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
AN 1995:720088 CAPLUS
DN 123:196127
TI Comparison of cytotoxic activity assays for tumor necrosis factor
AU Ren, Yuan; Chenm, Hongshan; Ye, Yingwu
CS Natl. Cent. Clin. Lab., Beijing, 100730, Peop. Rep. China
SO Zhonghua Yixue Jianyan Zazhi (1995), 18(2), 89-91
CODEN: CHCCDO; ISSN: 0253-973X
PB Zhonghua Yixuehui
DT Journal
LA Chinese
AB Four determination methods of cytotoxic activity of tumor necrosis factor (TNF) were compared. The results showed that 3-(4,5-dimethylthiazol-2-YL)-2, 5-diphenyltetrazolium bromide (MTT) assay was the least sensitive, neutral red assay, crystal violet assay and 3H-thymidine release assay had similar sensitivity. The sensitivity of neutral red assay was increased by more than 10 fold after treating L929 cells with mitomycin C and 4 + 10 fold more sensitive after treating L929 cells with actinomycin D. Sensitivity of crystal violet assay decreased over 3 fold when the target cell d. increased by 2 fold. When actinomycin D treated target cell d. was 3 + 104 per cell, the crystal violet assay was simple, rapid,

sensitive and stable with detection limit 5.245 pg/mL (a slight decrease in detection limit was observed when the target cell d. was 7.5 + 104 per cell).

IT **548-62-9**, Crystal violet
RL: ARG (Analytical reagent use); ANST (Analytical study); USES (Uses)
(in cytotoxic activity assays for **tumor** necrosis factor)

RN 548-62-9 CAPLUS

CN Methanaminium, N-[4-[bis[4-(dimethylamino)phenyl]methylene]-2,5-cyclohexadien-1-ylidene]-N-methyl-, chloride (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



● Cl-

L5 ANSWER 8 OF 15 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

AN 1987:400141 CAPLUS

DN 107:141

TI A simple and rapid crystal violet uptake sensitivity test for anticancer agents

AU Fujii, Toshiro; Maeda, Makoto; Kawashima, Yoshiro

CS Sch. Med., Hamamatsu Univ., Hamamatsu, Japan

SO Nippon Sanka Fujinka Gakkai Zasshi (1987), 39(3), 352-8
CODEN: NISFAY; ISSN: 0300-9165

DT Journal

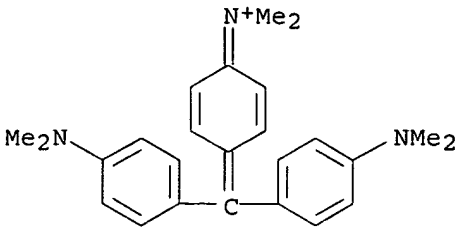
LA Japanese

AB Hitherto, the selection of anticancer drug has been based on clin. experience. However, for chemotherapy to succeed, effective drugs must be selected for individual patients with neoplasia. A method to achieve this is described. Tumor cells obtained by surgery were incubated with anticancer drugs for 48 h at 37° in 5% CO2 in a microplate. After incubation, the surviving cells were fixed with methanol and stained with crystal violet. Then the stained cells were solubilized with 1% lauryl sulfate and the absorbance of each well was measured at 540 nm with a multiscan spectrophotometer. In this method, cytotoxicity was quantitated by the absorbance. The method is simple, rapid (48 h) and reproducible, and it requires only a small amount of cells (5 + 103 - 1 + 104). This method correlates well with sensitivity tests using isotopes. The chemosensitivity of specimens from gynecol. malignancies was examined by this method. The success rate was 77% and higher than with any other in vitro method.

IT **548-62-9**, Crystal violet
RL: PROC (Process)
(uptake of, by **tumor** cells, in antitumor drug sensitivity test)

RN 548-62-9 CAPLUS

CN Methanaminium, N-[4-[bis[4-(dimethylamino)phenyl]methylene]-2,5-cyclohexadien-1-ylidene]-N-methyl-, chloride (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



● Cl⁻

L5 ANSWER 9 OF 15 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
AN 1985:608617 CAPLUS
DN 103:208617
TI Chronic toxicity and carcinogenicity studies of gentian violet in mice
AU Littlefield, Neil A.; Blackwell, Boon Nam; Hewitt, Cynthia; Gaylor, David W.
CS Natl. Cent. Toxicol. Res., Food Drug Adm., Jefferson, AR, 72079, USA
SO Fundamental and Applied Toxicology (1985), 5(5), 902-12
CODEN: FAATDF; ISSN: 0272-0590
DT Journal
LA English
AB A life span dosing study of gentian violet [**548-62-9**] in the diet of 720 males and 720 females of B6C3F1 mice (C57BL/6 + C3H) at dose levels of 0, 100, 300, and 600 ppm was done to determine its toxicity and carcinogenicity. Sacrifices were conducted after 12, 18, and 24 mo of continuous dosing. There was no effect on food consumption or body weight gain; however, a dose effect was noted for mortality rates. Mortality (adjusted for sacrifices) in the controls of both sexes was <15% at 24 mo, but was .apprx.64% in the females and 23% in the males given the high dose. Females appeared to be more susceptible than males. A pos. dose response for hepatocellular carcinoma was noted in males at 24 mo and in females at 18 and 24 mo. Statistical tests for dose-related trends with respect to (1) mortality due to liver neoplasms, (2) prevalence of liver neoplasms, and (3) time to onset of liver neoplasms showed pos. trends in both males and females. Other dose-related toxicol. responses, particularly in the female mice, included erythropoiesis in the spleen, atrophy of the ovaries, adenoma of the Harderian gland, and the presence of type A reticulum cell sarcomas in the urinary bladder, uterus, ovaries, and vagina. The estimation of risk of 10-6 over background for **malignant** as well as for **malignant** plus benign liver neoplasm using linear extrapolations showed a lower bound on the virtually safe dose (VSD) to be 2 ppb for the female mice and 1 ppb for the male mice. Thus, gentian violet appears to be a carcinogen in mice at several different organ sites.

L5 ANSWER 10 OF 15 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
AN 1979:435340 CAPLUS
DN 91:35340
TI Dye solution for identifying cancer cells before neoplasm development and morula stage
IN Barrett, Lucia
PA Fed. Rep. Ger.
SO Ger. Offen., 5 pp.
CODEN: GWXXBX
DT Patent
LA German
FAN.CNT 1

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE

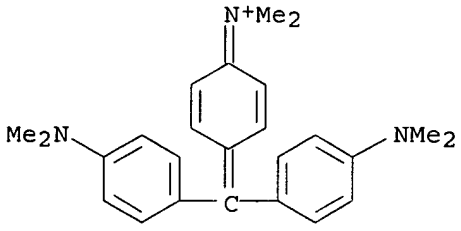
PI	DE 2744645	A1	19790405	DE 1977-2744645	19771004
	DE 2744645	B2	19800430		
	DE 2744645	C3	19810115		
PRAI	DE 1977-2744645	A	19771004		

AB A dye mixture for the early detention of tumor cells in peripheral blood consists of 85% EtOH 75 mL, gentian violet 0.5, methyl violet 0.5, hematoxylin 0.35, polychrome methyl blue 0.75, normal methyl blue 2.25, basic fuchsine 10, methyl orange 0.25, Me eosine 0.55 g, and 750 mL water. Drops of blood from a finger are placed on a sterile glass slide, dried, and held briefly at 120°. The slide is flooded with the dye solution and then examined under oil with a microscope to detect cancer cells.

IT **548-62-9**
RL: ANST (Analytical study)
(in **cancer** cells staining in blood, in **cancer** diagnosis)

RN 548-62-9 CAPLUS

CN Methanaminium, N-[4-[bis[4-(dimethylamino)phenyl]methylene]-2,5-cyclohexadien-1-ylidene]-N-methyl-, chloride (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



● Cl⁻

L5 ANSWER 11 OF 15 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

AN 1957:77671 CAPLUS

DN 51:77671

OREF 51:14036c-i,14037a

TI Nutrition of pathological tissues caused by plant viruses

AU Nickell, Louis G.

CS Chas. Pfizer & Co., Brooklyn, NY

SO Annee Biologique (1955), 59, 107-21
CODEN: ANBLAT; ISSN: 0003-5017

DT Journal

LA Unavailable

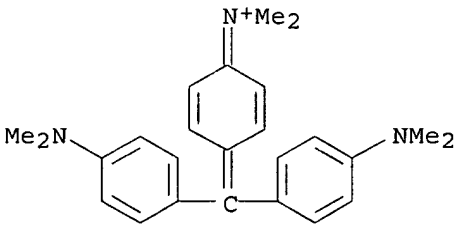
AB cf. C.A. 51, 8914h. Tumors (I) on the sorrel, Rumex acetosa, caused by the virus, Aureogenus magnivena, can be grown indefinitely in culture media. There is ordinarily a lack of tissue organization in the I, and leaf and root formation is very rare. The I have an abnormally high phosphate requirement in culture media, 0.008M KH2PO4, which is 10-100 times the amount usually needed for virus tumors. Nitrate was a better source of N than NH4 salts. N.'s medium Number 24 (cf. C.A. 43, 6288e) was modified as required for growing I. Soluble starch (II) was a better source of C than sucrose, glucose, fructose, or raffinose, though the 4 latter sugars gave good growth of I, and 2% sucrose was ordinarily used in the basal medium. The good utilization of II resulted from an extracellular α-amylase excreted by I. Maximum growth was at 23°; above 25° the growth rate drops rapidly, and long exposure above 25° leads to death of the I. Below 20°, the growth rate drops just as rapidly, but there is no tissue death. After more than 3 months at less than 5°, a normal growth rate resumed upon a return to 23°. The pH optimum was 3.5-6.2, but most expts. were done at

4.5-5.0. The tissues of I have a green color from chlorophyll (III) which is not photosynthetically effective, since in the absence of a C source the I die rapidly. Growth rates are the same, or even slightly better, in the absence of light, though the tissues are pale owing to lack of III. The effects of physiol. aging of I cultures for subculturing are discussed. Most of the expts. were run for 3 weeks and terminated in the logarithmic phase of growth. In detns. of the effects of different sources of N, K and Ca nitrates were replaced in the medium with the chlorides and L-(or DL-) amino acids (0.002M) were used. Only arginine, aspartic acid (IV), glycine, proline, and threonine could be utilized to a slight extent as N sources. When half the ordinary nitrate concentration was supplemented by the 5 amino acids results were the same. If the concns. of amino acids were increased, only IV gave higher growth values. It was also the best acid (of those tested) as a C source, though at low-sucrose levels succinic, fumaric, and citric acids could be utilized to some extent. IV appears to be taken up as an intact mol. and may be a limiting factor in protein synthesis. B1 was the only vitamin required for growth. Methylene blue, crystal violet, and malachite green at more than 0.01 p.p.m. inhibited growth of I. Four dyes used as specific stains for nucleic acids (trypan blue, pyronine Y, azure A, and methyl green) stimulated growth of I at 0.01-0.1 p.p.m. Indoleacetic acid (the most effective), β-naphthoxyacetic acid, and 2,4-dichlorophenoxyacetic acid at 0.1-1.0 p.p.m. stimulated respiration (O uptake), and at 0.001-0.1 p.p.m. stimulated growth. Triiodobenzoic acid inhibited growth above 0.0001 p.p.m. Maleic hydrazide had a similar inhibitory action. The action of penicillin and streptomycin in promoting growth is discussed. The effects of hydrolyzates and individual components of ribonucleic and deoxyribonucleic acids in stimulating peding growth are described (without quant. data). The most potent inhibitor of growth of I tested was 2,6-diamino-purine, which is lethal at 1 p.p.m. Attempts to reverse the action with adenine were unsuccessful, since adenine itself hinders the growth of I. Sweet clover (Melilotus officinalis) has some advantages (discussed) in the study of virus tumors, which were found to have the same high phosphate requirement as sorrel virus-tumors. 51 references.

IT **548-62-9**, Crystal violet
(effect on plant **tumor** growth)

RN 548-62-9 CAPLUS

CN Methanaminium, N-[4-[bis[4-(dimethylamino)phenyl]methylene]-2,5-cyclohexadien-1-ylidene]-N-methyl-, chloride (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



● Cl⁻

L5 ANSWER 12 OF 15 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

AN 1955:50266 CAPLUS

DN 49:50266

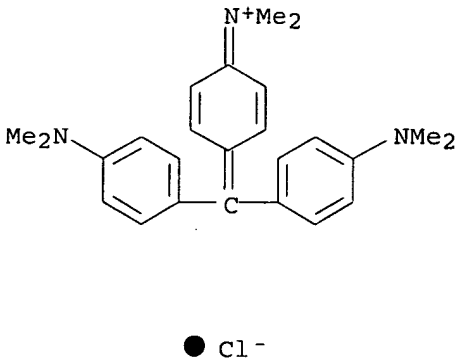
OREF 49:9796d

TI Cancer-producing action of some dyes. Its importance in alimentary hygiene, therapeutics, and general hygiene. I

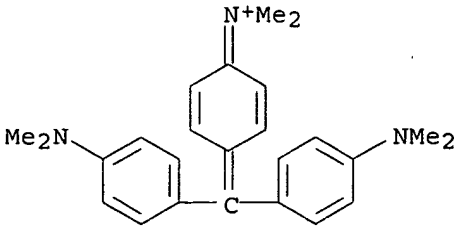
AU Truhaut, Rene

SO Ann. Pharm. franc. (1955), 13, 36-51

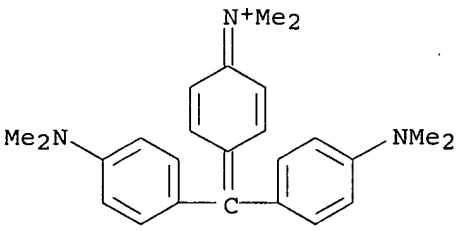
DT Journal
LA Unavailable
AB A review comprising azo dyes and the following dyes of unclassified composition: carminic acid, Martius Yellow, Solid Green FCF, Guinea Green B, Brilliant Blue FCF, Acid Violet 6B, fuchsin, and crystal violet.
IT **548-62-9**, Crystal violet
(**cancer** from)
RN 548-62-9 CAPLUS
CN Methanaminium, N-[4-[bis[4-(dimethylamino)phenyl]methylene]-2,5-cyclohexadien-1-ylidene]-N-methyl-, chloride (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



L5 ANSWER 13 OF 15 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
AN 1953:42252 CAPLUS
DN 47:42252
OREF 47:7108e-g
TI The tumor-inhibitory activity of diaryl- and triarylmethane dyes. I. The Ehrlich ascites mouse tumor
AU Lewis, Margaret Reed; Goland, Philip P.
CS Wistar Inst., Philadelphia, PA
SO Cancer Research (1953), 13, 130-6
CODEN: CNREA8; ISSN: 0008-5472
DT Journal
LA Unavailable
AB The tumor-inhibitory activity of 235 samples of diaryl- and triarylmethane dyes listed under 55 different Color Index nos. was tested by oral administration to mice bearing i.p. growths of Ehrlich ascites mouse tumor. The most active antitumor compds. (Color Index nos. in parentheses) were found to be Auramine (655), Malachite Green (657), Setoglaucine (658) Brilliant Green (662), Fuchsine (677), Fuchsine NB (678), Methyl violet B (680), Crystal Violet (681), Ethyl violet (682), Benzyl Violet (683), Victoria Blue R (728), Victoria Blue B (729) and Night Blue (731). Most of the tumor inhibitors also damaged the host; when their administration was discontinued the animals gained weight but many of them eventually died from tumor; some, however, recovered completely and remained tumor-free. All untreated controls died of the tumor.
IT **548-62-9**, Crystal violet
(**tumor**-inhibitory activity of)
RN 548-62-9 CAPLUS
CN Methanaminium, N-[4-[bis[4-(dimethylamino)phenyl]methylene]-2,5-cyclohexadien-1-ylidene]-N-methyl-, chloride (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

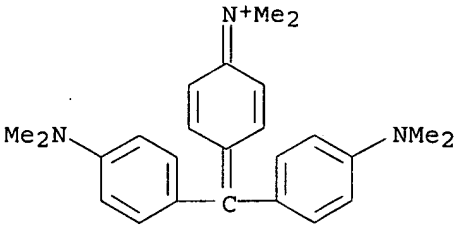


L5 ANSWER 14 OF 15 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
AN 1951:24570 CAPLUS
DN 45:24570
OREF 45:4312c-d
TI Effect of certain dyes on the growth in vitro of virus tumor tissue from Rumex acetosa
AU Nickell, Louis G.
CS Brooklyn Botanic Garden, Brooklyn, NY
SO Botanical Gazette (Chicago) (1951), 112, 290-3
CODEN: BOGAA5; ISSN: 0006-8071
DT Journal
LA Unavailable
AB cf. C.A. 45, 222e, 2062g, 2067c. Virus tumor tissue from the roots was cultured on media containing various dyes. Methylene blue, crystal violet, and malachite green inhibited growth at concns. above 0.01 p.p.m. Neutral red was inhibitory at 0.1 p.p.m. but trypan blue, pyronin Y, azure A, and methyl green stimulated growth at 0.01 and/or 0.1 p.p.m. The effect of the dyes was not permanent and did not affect the tissue color.
IT **548-62-9**, Crystal violet
(effect on virus **tumor**-tissue from Rumex acetosa)
RN 548-62-9 CAPLUS
CN Methanaminium, N-[4-[bis[4-(dimethylamino)phenyl]methylene]-2,5-cyclohexadien-1-ylidene]-N-methyl-, chloride (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



L5 ANSWER 15 OF 15 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
AN 1928:2214 CAPLUS
DN 22:2214
OREF 22:264c
TI Increase in the malignity of cancer grafts in mice by means of gentian violet
AU Dobrovolskaia-Zavadskaia, N.; Samssonow, N.

SO Comptes Rendus des Seances de la Societe de Biologie et de Ses Filiales (1926), 95, 974-6
CODEN: CRSBAW; ISSN: 0037-9026
DT Journal
LA Unavailable
AB Unavailable
IT **548-62-9**, Gentian violet
(increase in malignity of **cancer** grafts in mice by)
RN 548-62-9 CAPLUS
CN Methanaminium, N-[4-[bis[4-(dimethylamino)phenyl]methylene]-2,5-cyclohexadien-1-ylidene]-N-methyl-, chloride (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



● Cl⁻

=>

---Logging off of STN---

=>
Executing the logoff script...

=> LOG Y

COST IN U.S. DOLLARS	SINCE FILE ENTRY	TOTAL SESSION
FULL ESTIMATED COST	140.04	140.25

DISCOUNT AMOUNTS (FOR QUALIFYING ACCOUNTS)	SINCE FILE ENTRY	TOTAL SESSION
CA SUBSCRIBER PRICE	-17.25	-17.25

STN INTERNATIONAL LOGOFF AT 09:04:15 ON 13 APR 2006